

THE TIMES

Why Mr Carter should have another term: Peter Jay, page 12

Tough talks as Treasury men seek cuts of £2,000m

Tough talks will be held this week between Treasury and other ministers before Thursday's special Cabinet meeting on the scale of planned spending cuts. Reductions of about £2,000m are being sought, and threatened areas include supplementary, unemployment, sickness and other benefits, defence, housing and education. Ministers predict a big clash within the Conservative party if defence spending is cut to meet state industry demands.

Ministers predict big Tory clash

Michael Hatfield, special reporter, says Treasury men are to have tough talks with other ministers in the big departments this week on the scale of planned Government expenditure. The package will not be completed on Thursday, but a senior Treasury source said last night that they have to settle the scale of the cuts by the end of the week. The package will not be completed on Thursday, but a senior Treasury source said last night that they have to settle the scale of the cuts by the end of the week. The package will not be completed on Thursday, but a senior Treasury source said last night that they have to settle the scale of the cuts by the end of the week.



Photograph by Chris Ball

Young people against nuclear weapons on their way to the Trafalgar Square rally.

50,000 rally against the bomb

By John Withers. In the biggest rally against nuclear weapons since CND's heyday in the early 1960s more than 50,000 people marched through central London yesterday, demanding unilateral disarmament. The demonstration, embracing most political positions left of the Conservative Party and beyond, was held in Trafalgar Square, London, where a model of a dinosaur carried the slogan, "Heavy armour, small brain; died out."

Some wore skull masks with skeletons drawn on their clothes and carried signs saying, "I followed government instructions" or "You too could have a body like mine".

In Hyde Park a giant plastic mushroom cloud towered over the demonstrators. Nearby, a model of a dinosaur carried the slogan, "Heavy armour, small brain; died out." The march predominantly made up of young people, included representatives from the CND and from the World Disarmament Campaign who had travelled from all over the country. They ranged from the Devizes Friends of the Earth to a group carrying a banner proclaiming "Pinto-Schobols kids against the bomb".

Troops stand by as Mr Whitelaw studies jail options

By Peter Evans and Henry Stanhope. A last-minute attempt to call a truce in the dispute over prison officers' pay for meal breaks, failed at the weekend. Today Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, will tell Parliament of his contingency plans. The Army has been looking at ways in which it can help the police, including possibly running a new prison, not yet opened, at Farnham, Dorset, and whether military camps might be used to house prisoners now packed into cells at police stations and courts. It is believed that the 1st Battalion, The Grenadier Guards, in Edinburgh would be the first troops to be moved in. The Ministry of Defence would say only: "The Army has not yet been asked to provide assistance, however, the military is keeping in touch with the situation."

Battle of the Sabbath on the road to Ramot

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 26. On a rocky Jerusalem hillside, the fiercely orthodox Jew with a long, black coat and large fur hat was hurling abuse at the tough-looking Israeli reserve paratrooper confronting him across a rusty fence. "You are not a real Jew," screamed the zealot, "your mother was not a Jew and neither was your grandmother." Nearby, stones thrown by an angry crowd of some 100 other ultra orthodox Jews were thumping regularly on cars being driven to and from the secular suburb of Ramot. As each one passed—often driven at breakneck speed with women and children crunched in the back—the orthodox Jews would gesticulate and shout the menacing word "Shabbas", which indicates Sabbath breaking. The confrontation, which took place yesterday, shows that the deep split between religious and secular Jews has erupted into violence again after lying dormant for nearly a year. Before the sun went down, the non-orthodox Jews had begun a counter-attack. They vowed a bloody revenge next weekend. The cause of the trouble is the refusal of the ultra orthodox to permit the 12,000 residents of Ramot to use the main road to their homes for the 24 hours of the Jewish Sabbath. The road has become a symbol of the increasing division in Israeli society. A year ago, the regular stoning battles ceased after a compromise with the Jerusalem municipality which agreed to build a £30,000 by-pass to divert offending cars from the religious houses near the road. However, the Ramot residents are now refusing to use the new road and insist on sticking to the six-lane highway. "This is a matter of principle. Our taxes went into this road and we are not going to be driven off it," said Mr Yehuda Salomon, a resident of the Ramot Neighbourhood Council. "The new road is narrow, dangerous, and not what we were promised."

Soviet gunships raid camps in Pakistan

Islamabad, Oct 26.—Soviet-built helicopter gunships killed three Afghan refugees and wounded seven on Friday when they strafed two tented refugee camps run by the United Nations in Pakistan, UN officials said today. They said six Mi-24 gunships hit the outlying tents of a refugee encampment at Gud Ayan Wala about five miles from the border before flying further inland and striking another camp at Khar Qamar, 11 miles from the frontier. It was the third attack by Soviet helicopters on Pakistan in a month and it was their deepest penetration of Pakistani territory. During the first attack on September 26 on the Khyber Pass, two Pakistani frontier guards were killed and one wounded. A helicopter was shot down.

Art vandalized

Zurich, Oct 26.—Two Chagall windows of the Fraumünster church, damaged by vandals, would be repaired, the pastor said. The windows, which were part of a collection of modern art, were damaged by vandals who threw stones at them. The pastor said that the windows would be repaired and that the church was taking steps to prevent further vandalism.

180,000 youngsters to get job training

By David MacIntyre. A number of unemployed people on the Training Programme (TOP) will be given a one-time wage increase just over 100,000 to be 160,000 and 180,000 under annual plans drawn up by Manpower Services Commission. The expanded scheme, which has a gross annual cost of £5m, is accepted, forms part of the programme that Mr Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is expected to announce in the next few weeks. The effect of unemployment expansion would make it easier for the Government to raise the young people's school next summer, to

World aviation industry faces its worst year

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent. This year is expected to be the bleakest in international aviation history, according to Mr Kaj Hammarström, director general of the International Air Transport Association, in his report on the state of the air transport industry, which will be presented at the annual meeting of the association in Montreal today. The industry in 1980 experienced the coinciding impact of recession, inflation, soaring fuel costs, and a market distorted by erratic currency developments and uncoordinated regulatory policies, the report said. There was also the fundamental question of whether, under this cost onslaught, aviation technology could produce a breakthrough to lower cost levels which were seriously threatening airlines' demand. IATA airlines were aiming on average for a 13 per cent return on investment during 1979. They managed 2.1 per cent before paying interest charges, according to the report. After interest, their return was minus 1.6 per cent of investment and minus 1 per cent of revenue. On the North Atlantic, where passenger traffic grew by 16 per cent and total revenues by 27 per cent during the year against a moderate capacity increase of 8 per cent, the airlines needed another £330m in revenue to reach the required return. "The economic picture makes grim reading," said Mr Hammarström. "These are serious times for the industry. It is broadly estimated that it is almost £1,600m short of a level of earnings that would put it on a financially competitive footing in the capital market."

all 'Sunday mes' ant run

Sunday Times yesterday full production of 15 million copies offered no industrial dispute after union pledges not to strike with publication in time to meet March when wages, with The Times supplement, will cease. Dugal Nisbet-Smith, managing director of Times Newspapers, said it was "quite clear" that the paper would have no production cut without a 72-page paper. He said that the paper would be printed on 72 pages but that it would be cut to 10 pages if necessary.

West Germany to compromise on EEC steel quotas

The basis of a compromise agreement, acceptable to the West German Government, to impose production quotas on European steelmakers appears to have been reached. The Germans had objected to such controls, agreed by the other eight EEC member states, and insisted that special steel be excluded, despite strong opposition from the United Kingdom. The compromise solution, which includes special steel in the proposed quota system, awaits approval at a further meeting between the Commission and steel industry representatives tomorrow. Page 17

Dezful attacked at dawn

Iran accused Iraq of deliberately targeting Dezful, a city of 100,000, with a missile attack at dawn yesterday. The Iranian radio said there were aerial battles over the oil-rich city of Abadan, where the Iraqis were believed to be holding out. Page 4

14 bitch-hikers wounded

Fifteen people were injured in the worst series of Palestinian terrorist attacks for months in Israel or the occupied territories. In the most serious incident, a bomb exploded at an army hitch-hiking post, wounding 14 people. Observers believe the attacks may be an attempt to divert attention away from the Gulf war and back to the Palestinian issue. Page 5

Cunard seamen supported

The Transport and General Workers' Union declared its support last night for the seamen's union, which is to dispute with the Cunard Line over a decision to transfer some of its ships to flag of convenience. The NUS claimed that the Cunard Princess, now under the Bahama flag, constituted a marine hazard. Page 2

Caetano dies

Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the Portuguese dictator, died aged 74. He had been in hospital since 1974. Page 1

HOME NEWS

Mr Rippon says land Bill is threat to local councils' freedom

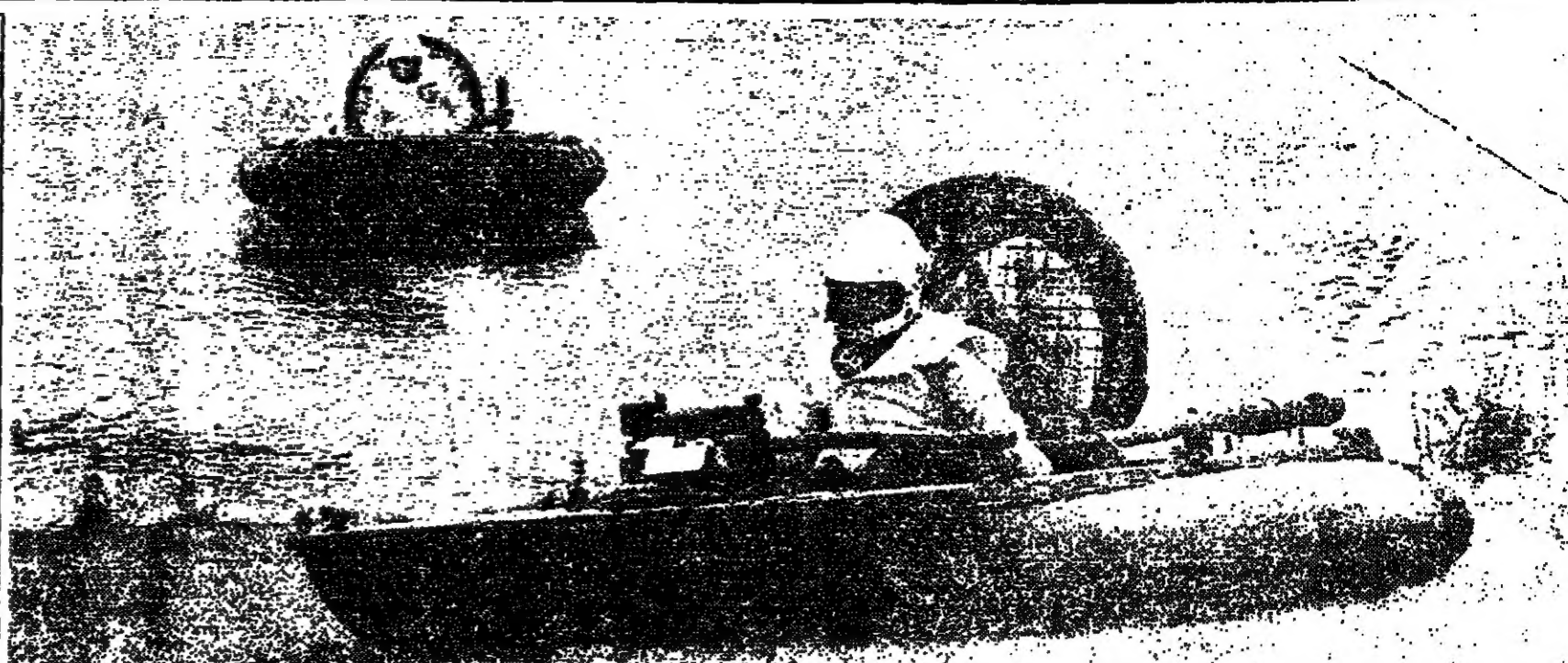
Mr Christopher Warrington, Minister of State for the Environment, said today that the Government's proposals for local authorities would be a threat to their freedom.

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Plaid fears policy takeover by left wing

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Plaid Cymru members are bracing themselves for a dispute within the party in the coming months after the election at the annual conference of left-wing candidates to three key party posts.



Hovercraft built by the competitors taking part in the BP youth championships at Pendigo Lake, Birmingham.

Fate of Civil Service Department in balance

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister will be presented at the end of this week with the advice of a small steering group of permanent secretaries on whether the Civil Service Department (CSD) should be reorganised with the Treasury or remain an independent ministry.

Last act for Archers' matriarch

By a Staff Reporter

More than a million listeners will hear tonight the era of "Doris Archer", matriarch of Britain's most famous radio series, brought to an end.

15.6m estimated cost of housing homeless

Our Local Government correspondent

The provision of accommodation for homeless people by local authorities, required under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act, is estimated to cost the local government in the first of the Act's operation, 1979, a report by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance Accountants shows today.

Firm challenges council's right to hold market

From Our Correspondent, Peterborough

A firm of market operators is challenging the South Holland district council over the right to hold a weekly street market at Crowland, near Spalding, Lincolnshire.

College head will fight for medical school

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Sir Neil Cameron, former Chief of the Defence Staff and now principal of King's College London, is to launch a fight this week to save his college's preclinical medical course from closure.

Inquiry call into alleged sale of blood

An immediate government inquiry into claims that blood given by donors was being sold abroad was demanded yesterday by Mr Roland Moyle, opposition frontbench spokesman on health.

Evidence of passport checks on blacks by employers to be raised with Government

by Hodge

Closure in a television programme yesterday that some employers are demanding to see passports of black people employed by them has been taken up by MPs and the Secretary.

Church must remove electronic organ

Mr George Newman, QC, the diocesan chancellor, said today that the church must remove the electronic organ.

Doctors' delegation to see BBC on brain death film

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, is to meet representatives of the medical profession today to discuss the controversial Panorama programme on brain death.

Algerian Earthquake



A quarter million need help

Children left without home or parents: an injured mother found in the ruins with the bodies of her family; people dying for lack of shelter. Thousands of personal tragedies such as these make up the agony of Algeria today.

The Red Cross

British Red Cross Society, Algerian Earthquake Appeal, Dept. A27 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST COMPUTER SHOW!

COMPEC '80

GRAND HALL, OLYMPIA, NOV. 4-6, 1980

Over 300 exhibitors displaying computers, small business systems, software, minis, micros, terminals, and many more.

Call to bring back planning Act powers

"The Times" recently published a series entitled "The Planning Game" which gave examples showing how cities, towns, villages and countryside are becoming progressively less attractive.

plans and local plans, we still rely far too heavily on ad hoc decisions. I am against ad hoc decisions because they put people at the mercy of local councillors whims.

WEST EUROPE



Prince Bernhard talking with Princess Anne and her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, during the Boekelo equestrian event in Holland.

Pope disappoints the remarried

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct. 26

The Pope was acclaimed today by thousands of pilgrims packing St Peter's Square on the morning after he had closed his international synod of bishops with a reaffirmation of the Roman Catholic Church's traditional teachings on birth control and marriage.

He looked vigorous as he drove slowly along the edge of the great crowds in his white jeep, at the end of a beatific procession. He was accompanied by a group of cardinals, and he smiled warmly at the throngs of people.

In his summary of his deliberations, he insisted on the need for remarried Catholics to give up sexual intercourse with their partners completely if they wished to take communion.

He may have made this first point because a majority

of the synod was in favour of finding a way of helping Catholics whose marriages had broken down and had remarried in a civil ceremony.

The prospect he left them with was bleak one. The deprivation of sacramental reconciliation with God should not prevent them from persevering in prayer, penance and works of charity that they might find the grace of conversion and salvation.

On the question of birth control, which Pope Paul VI had pronounced against in his 1968 encyclical *Humanae Vitae*, the Pope said that the synod had not overlooked the grave difficulties felt by many married couples but had "openly confirmed the validity and clarity of the prophetic message, and profound meaning—pointing to today's conditions—contained in the encyclical letter."

Summarizing what he saw to be the synod's view of woman's

place in society, the Pope said the synod spoke of woman with reverence, but it asked that woman should not be forced to engage in outside work but that she should devote herself fully to the family.

There are 43 proposals put forward by the synod and the Pope called them "a singularly precious fruit of the labours of the synod." Although they have been kept secret, they are known to contain expressions of the need for a fresh approach to the problems left by *Humanae Vitae* and a more flexible handling of such problems as those of divorced Catholics who marry again.

The Pope gave little reason to suppose that he would greatly change his outlook after reading the proposals. It has also not been entirely explained why, after notable openness by the synod in giving details of its proceedings, the final propositions sent to the Pope have to be secret.

OVERSEAS

News media convinced of imminent release

From David Cross
Washington, Oct. 26

Despite intensified efforts by President Carter and his foreign policy advisers to dampen such speculation, the American news media have convinced themselves that the 52 American hostages in Iran will be released in time for the presidential election on Tuesday week.

Even today's decision by the Iranian Parliament once again to postpone deliberations on the hostages' fate has failed to lower the spirits of reporters. One reporter even went so far as to claim that Mr. Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, was travelling to an American military base at Wiesbaden in West Germany today to greet the hostages.

The new wave of excitement began last week after a number of conciliatory statements by Mr. Carter and his foreign policy advisers about Washington's relations with Iran.

These comments, combined with some optimistic news from various leaders in Tehran that the country no longer had much use for the hostages, added fuel to earlier speculation, mainly from Republicans, that the Administration here was preparing an "October surprise" in advance of the forthcoming election.

Initially, senior members of the Administration acknowledged that there were some new hopeful signs coming from Tehran and made only halfhearted attempts to counter speculation against over-optimism. But as the euphoria took over on Friday and yesterday, both President Carter and Mr. Muskie insisted that they had received no sign of any such optimism from Iran to justify such optimism.

The latest warnings against over-optimism have apparently been based on the growing realization here that the continued captivity of the hostages beyond election day on November 3 would seriously damage the chances of reelection if hopes of their release are allowed to rise too high.

The campaign organizers for his Republican opponent, Mr. Ronald Reagan, have conceded privately that the return of the hostages during the final days of the election campaign would almost certainly sweep Mr. Carter back to the White House.

Iran delays decision on hostages after secret Majlis session but debate will continue today

Tehran, Oct. 26—Iran's Majlis (Parliament) went into closed session today to hear a much-heralded report proposing terms for the release of the American hostages but no decision was reached and the debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

Hopes that the Majlis would announce today its precise demands to the United States for the freedom of the captives faded after the house changed its public session into a private one and then failed to agree on the terms.

Deputies said they would attend another closed session tomorrow to continue discussion of the report which has been prepared by a seven-man commission appointed on October 2. They said there could be further debate.

The commission had been due to make its recommendations public today, giving hope that quick parliamentary approval and acceptance by the United States could free the hostages held since January seized the American embassy here last November 4.

Hojatollah Mousavi Khoei, a commission member, was about to read the report when a group of deputies pushed through a motion expelling the press and public from the chamber.

Supporting the motion, Hojatestam Nafisi Nouri, another panel member, said there were points affecting the decision making which should not be revealed to the public and the motion was carried.

But a second motion to postpone the debate until the end of the month was defeated by 87 deputies out of 185 present, voted in favour.

The secret session of the Majlis meant that the conditions proposed by the commission remained officially undisclosed but deputies said they included the four main demands made by Ayatollah Khomeini as well as other conditions.

Ayatollah Khomeini said the hostages could be freed if the United States returned the

wealth of the late Shah to Iran, freed Iranian assets frozen after the hostages were taken, dropped financial claims and promised not to interfere in Iran. Majlis sources said an extra condition was that the United States should withdraw its naval forces from the Gulf.

But the sources said at least one prominent clergyman had opposed this demand as impossible. They gave no further details of the extra conditions.

Western diplomats were not discouraged by the secret handling of the debate, saying it could ease negotiation and save deputies from the need to adopt hardline public positions.

The public debate which did take place in the United States, some of them accusing Washington of espionage, invaded Iran in the Gulf war. Rockets ran high after an Iraqi guided-missile attack, only today on the city of Dezful was reported to have killed at least 100 people.

EEC asked to act as mediator in Gulf war

From Michael Hordley
Brussels, Oct. 26

The EEC has been asked by the Iraqi Government to mediate in the war between Iraq and Iran. The nine are to see what they can do but will tell Iraq firmly they have no wish to take sides.

The Iraqi request, contained in a letterhead document, is described as a "show and self-satisfying" letter from Mr. Hamed Alwan, the country's acting Foreign Minister, was discussed at an informal week-end meeting here of EEC Foreign Ministers.

The letter was dated October 18 but received only last Friday by Mr. George Delors, the EEC's Foreign Minister, and present chairman of the EEC's Council of Ministers. Much of it was taken up with an attempt to show that Iranian "aggression" had been the cause of the conflict.

What the Iraqis also asked the EEC to do was to use its influence to help bring the war to an end and to avoid action that would make a settlement more difficult. This was seen by some as a guarded plea to the EEC to act as a mediator in the war.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and his Community colleagues agreed that the request was "unacceptable" and would "automatically" satisfy the conditions for lifting the economic and diplomatic sanctions imposed by the Nine on Iran last May.

The holding by the Iraqis of three British missionaries and a hostage, apparently on espionage charges, is regarded as a serious violation of international law. Lord Carrington made clear that he would not see it as a reason for maintaining sanctions once the American diplomats had been freed.

In principle, the lifting of sanctions would open the way for the supply of badly-needed spare parts to the Iranian Army which relies heavily on western equipment, such as the British-built Chieftain tank.

The Foreign Ministers were generally agreed that to resume arms supplies would put the EEC in a position of appearing to take sides. But it was decided that, when the time came, it would be for individual governments to determine their own policies on this issue.

On the Arab-Israeli relations, the Foreign Ministers agreed that at their next summit meeting in Luxembourg in December, EEC leaders will have to spell out in much more detail than they did in Venice in June when Arab-Israeli relations were the subject of a summit meeting.

King Khalid had a meeting in Riyadh today with Mr. Habib Chairat, Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, the Saudi news agency reported.

Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Foreign Minister, was also at the meeting which discussed questions about attempts by certain Arab countries to find a negotiated solution to the Arab-Israeli war, the agency said.

Basque extremists release kidnapped businessman

From Harry Debellus
Madrid, Oct. 26

Basque extremists released a kidnapped businessman unharmed near the northern city of Bilbao early today, but gave a warning by telephone to a local newspaper that others who fail to pay "revolutionary taxes" may not be left so easily.

Neither the businessman, Señor José Garavito, aged 44, the owner of a catering company in Barrio de la Baya de Biscaya, nor his captors disclosed whether he finally agreed to pay money demanded by the military wing of the outlawed separatist organization ETA.

During his four days of captivity, three people were killed in the Basque country by ETA or by "autonomous anti-capitalist groups" that are believed to be affiliated with ETA.

Another businessman in the Basque country, Señor Pedro Abreu, was kidnapped a month ago and is still missing. His family has received one letter from him.

Afghan defects after Unesco attack on Russia

From Greta Spitzer
Berlin, Oct. 26

Mr. Akhtar Mohammad Pakdawal, Afghanistan's Unesco representative, who is seeking political asylum in West Germany, expressed fears that the Afghan authorities might exert pressure on his wife and their seven children, whom he left behind in Kabul.

Mr. Pakdawal said on his arrival at Frankfurt airport last night that he hoped they would be able to get exit permits to join him.

According to reports from Belgrade, Mr. Pakdawal made his decision to come to West Germany before accusing the Russians in front of the Unesco assembly in Belgrade of dominating his country and suppressing and killing his people.

The report said that the Afghan diplomat informed the West German Ambassador in Belgrade last Wednesday about what he intended to say in his statement to the Unesco assembly.

Lebanon minister quits as Cabinet is named

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, Oct. 26

effort to create an administration representing the various communities in the Lebanese civil war.

Mr. Wazzan gave his first interview over the weekend, telling the Beirut magazine, *Monday Morning*, that his Government's goal was to maintain good relations with Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and to "save Lebanon".

The first reaction from a Lebanese political leader, however, was not a hopeful one: Mr. Walid Jumblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party, said he doubted if Mr. Wazzan's "ordinary Cabinet" would bring about national reconciliation.

Mr. Jumblatt still favoured the kind of "reconciliation" cabinet which Mr. Solh tried and failed to achieve. Mr. Wazzan's cabinet is largely composed of technocrats and MPs.

Two blacks shot dead by police near Cape Town

From Our Own Correspondent
Cape Town, Oct. 26

Police shot dead two black teenagers in a gangland slaying near Cape Town on Saturday night after buses and police cars were stoned. A third casualty was also reported, apparently the victim of a road accident.

The violence appears to have been triggered off by the broadcast news announcement of the result of the World Boxing Association title fight a thousand miles to the north.

Signor Forlani is too wary to become involved in controversy over the church. He wants his Government to keep to essential issues and to be judged by his handling of them.

Four of missing missionaries in Uganda are safe

Kampala, Oct. 26—Four missionaries feared wounded at their hospital in north-west Uganda have been unharmed, but the fate of 17 others remains unknown, diplomatic sources said today.

An official from the Verona Province in Italy sent a message that the four were in Kampala hospital and were not harmed. Diplomatic sources said the brief message from the Verona Province at Kampala contained no information about three other missionaries who were working near the hospital, nor any news of 14 Verona Fathers who were still unaccounted for since the Uganda-Arabian war.

The West Nile and the Amin troops crossed back into Zaire and Sudan, Reuters.

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The Queen gives dinner for Algerian leaders

Algiers, Oct. 26—On the second day of her state visit to Algeria, the Queen visited Roman ruins at Tipasa, 40 miles west of Algiers, before giving a dinner for Algerian leaders.

The Queen, who is due to fly to Morocco tomorrow on the third stage of her 10-day tour of the Maghreb countries, has been receiving a warm welcome in Algeria, which welcomed her in a large hall in Algiers.

The Algerian press commented favourably on a speech she gave to the National Assembly after her arrival from Tunisia. The French-language daily newspaper *El Moudjahid* said in a leading article that the country had fully appreciated the sincere sympathy expressed by the Queen for those affected by independent Algeria's worst natural disaster.

An ageing Morris Minor which belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, won its class when the Hina-Jayan Rally ended in Delhi yesterday.

The earthquake left much of the city without electricity and drinking water. It blocked the main road for several hours and only two telephones were working yesterday.

Earthquake survivors marvel at their escape

From Stephen Dwyer
Huatujapan de León, Oct. 26

The adobe church in the village of Huatujapan de León began to crack and crumble and the 200 or so faithful rushed for the door. Within 10 seconds the church was a pile of rubble, but just two women died.

In the city of Huatujapan de León, a two-hour drive away over a rocky mountain road, the Rafael Anzorín Hospital, run for the poor by Roman Catholic nuns, lurched and broke. Chunks of concrete crashed to the floor. The 21 people inside, nine of them patients, escaped without a scratch. One of them was a four-day-old baby boy, dug from the debris.

"His tiny face was white with dust but he was alive," the Mother Superior said. Tales of similar escapes spread across the Mixteca, a 2,000 square mile region covering the southern part of the state of Oaxaca, which was rocked by one of the strongest earthquakes here in recent years. It struck at 8.55 am, on

Milants urge Polish union to call general strike

Warsaw, Oct. 26

Mr. Lech Walesa, the leader of the Polish independent union organization Solidarity, is under increasing pressure to call a general strike.

This follows the decision by the Polish authorities to register Solidarity on Friday but at the same time to insist that it must acknowledge the supremacy of the Communist Party.

A full meeting of all Solidarity delegates is due in Gdansk tomorrow to decide on the union's response. The pressures from the more militant wing of Solidarity for a decisive protest in the form of a strike is strong, although Mr. Walesa and most of the union leaders hope to calm the atmosphere and are opposed to a general strike.

However, anger over the unilateral modification of the union's statutes, which promptly overtook the joy about the registration of what is the first independent union to emerge from a communist country, persisted throughout the weekend, suggesting that a new spell of ten-

Evidence in flat starts Rhine terrorist search

From Greta Spitzer
Berlin, Oct. 26

An intensive search for members of the terrorist Red Army Faction was under way in Heidelberg and other towns in the Rhine-Neckar area today.

Police last week found evidence in a Heidelberg flat used by Frau Juliana Plambeck and Herr Wolfgang Beer for a year until their deaths in a car accident on July 25, that other members of the faction might be staying in that district.

The Federal Attorney General's Office in Karlsruhe ordered the search to cease. When the tenant of the flat returned from abroad recently she discovered objects that pointed to its use by terrorists and she informed the police.

Large amounts of money were found by police, including bills paid as ransom in November, 1977, after the kidnapping of an Austrian industrialist.

Signor Forlani gets his vote of confidence

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Oct. 26

This week will see a conclusive Senate vote of confidence in Signor Arnaldo Forlani's new Government. In terms of performance, the Government has constitutionally come alive, but indications are that its life will not be easy.

Signor Forlani drew attention to terrorism, 22 per cent inflation, and a mounting balance of payments deficit.

The behaviour of the Communists will turn on such imponderables as their reception of the economic measures the Government must introduce.

An unexpected event during the confidence debate and which looked as though it would be routine, was an attack on the Pope by Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader. The Pope was accused of unwarranted interference because of his attacks on abortion legislation.

Signor Craxi said the Pope was not Italian, which explained why he had not grasped the reality of the situation. The question left unanswered was Signor Craxi's motive in deliberately choosing the explosive abortion issue to open his new phase of collaboration with a Roman Catholic political party. Presumably part of his intention was to differentiate his party as much as possible from Christian Democrats and Communists.

Signor Forlani is too wary to become involved in controversy over the church. He wants his Government to keep to essential issues and to be judged by his handling of them.

Reporter freed in S Africa

Johannesburg, Oct. 26—A South African journalist who was detained by security police last week has been released.

Mr. Arnold Geyer, a reporter on the *Rand Daily Mail*, was arrested while covering the annual conference of the Methodist Church. He said after his release that charges against him were being investigated. Reuters.

Not far from Guguletu in Crossroads, the squatter community yesterday celebrated the wedding of their champion, the Anglican priest Father David Russell, to Miss Dorothea Hadzinski, formerly Sister Benigna, a Roman Catholic nun.

The violence appears to have been triggered off by the broadcast news announcement of the result of the World Boxing Association title fight a thousand miles to the north.

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Boxer dies in crash

Buenos Aires, Oct. 26—Victor Galloza, the former world light heavyweight boxing champion, was killed in a car accident, authorities sources here reported.

The confidence debate and which looked as though it would be routine, was an attack on the Pope by Signor Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader. The Pope was accused of unwarranted interference because of his attacks on abortion legislation.

Signor Craxi said the Pope was not Italian, which explained why he had not grasped the reality of the situation. The question left unanswered was Signor Craxi's motive in deliberately choosing the explosive abortion issue to open his new phase of collaboration with a Roman Catholic political party. Presumably part of his intention was to differentiate his party as much as possible from Christian Democrats and Communists.

Signor Forlani is too wary to become involved in controversy over the church. He wants his Government to keep to essential issues and to be judged by his handling of them.

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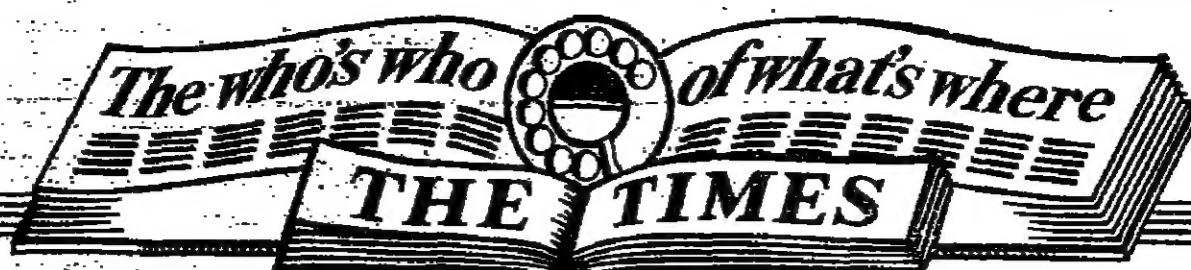
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On the morning of January 11th 1978, you might have been forgiven for mistaking the streets of Sheerness for Amsterdam or Venice.

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ASSURANCE

Peter Jay assesses the 'historically abnormal' qualities of the man in the White House

Why President Carter has clearly proved his right to a second term

Washington
To burst into song in the British Museum reading room is a sure way of reaping a harvest of raised eyebrows and dark suspicions about the singer's evident title to his marbles. To assert that Mr Carter is a fine president of the United States, deserves a second term on his merits and should be supported on November 4 even if Mr Reagan were not the alternative is another matter. But let it be asserted, for it is so. For a start he has a number of elementary qualities which are early taken for granted, but are by no means shared by the great majority of world leaders, past or present. Indeed, they may be regarded as historically abnormal.

Mr Carter is not senile, power-crazed, corrupt, stupid, indolent, reactionary, oppressive, authoritarian, or even male chauvinist. He is on the contrary exceptionally intelligent, in a humanly hard-working, profoundly liberal in his instincts, a democrat to his fingertips, genuinely compassionate towards the weak and the poor, honest, healthy and though this is little recognized or depicted—capable of brilliant wit. Less plausibly, he happens to be solidly in favour of the things in which most readers of this

column themselves believe. He does not wish to go to war with Russia, to lead a global crusade against communism or to give unquestioning knee-jerk support to every miserable despot who claims to see the hand of Marx in the slightest local resistance to his regime.

He prefers and has achieved normal relations with China. He has defused the Panama Canal issue, by Camp David at least put beyond the present Gulf conflict, spreading to the Near East and has put both human rights and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons on the respectable agenda of international affairs. He has consistently confronted the toughest underlying issues in each region of the world.

At the same time he understands better than most the essential quality of the United States and the West's relationship with the Soviet Union and its empire. Both have to inhabit the same globe without destroying it or each other. But neither can afford to allow

the other to make significant territorial, political or economic gains at the expense of the other. Both cooperation and competition are inherent in the global situation and any American leader who neglects either is dangerous.

Many Carter critics claimed not to be able to tell whether he was really hawk or dove and, in strict contradiction of that proposition, now claim that he switched from dove before Afghanistan to hawk thereafter. This illustrates nothing but the critics' limited intelligence.

If they had paid attention to Mr Carter's speech at Annapolis in early 1978 they would have had no difficulty in predicting his reaction to Afghanistan. Nor would they have needed to be so wilfully blind to the manifest consistency of seeking a "coexist" sensibly with the Russians by way of SALT, a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and other matters so long as Russian behaviour justified it and of then reacting very firmly when,

for whatever reason, the Russians flagrantly violated the implicit code of coexistence.

Indeed, predictability is perhaps the least justified of all the charges against Mr Carter's presidency. For those who find it difficult to foresee what he will do there is a simple and almost always reliable rule of thumb: assume that he will choose the least politically attractive option open to him.

Indeed, it has for long been standard practice in the White House when it is desired to steer the President in the direction of one of say, four options, to list prominently the political advantages of the other three courses. This goes back to the time when, early in his administration, his comment on a voluminous memorandum, "replete with opinion poll data, urging an aid the political need to reverse a number of important policies, was: 'Don't chicken out.' From my observation he is the most unpolitical politician of modern times, although—which is something quite

different—he knows a thing or two about elections.

At the same time Mr Carter has put high priority to strengthening the West in the ways that really matter—the political cohesion and cost-effectiveness of NATO. The reversal of the previous decline in defence spending and the plugging of the gap in the alliance's nuclear defences, if he did not always get the response he sought, the fault was seldom his. At the same time he bravely resisted the blandishments of what President Eisenhower called the "military-industrial complex" to fund glamorous weapon-systems whose military justification was dubious.

Mr Carter's decision not to provide the nuclear bomb not only reflected substantial expert doubts about its superiority to conventional alternatives as a defence against massed tank attacks and the real danger of starting a dangerous new round in the arms race, it was also justified by the steadfast refusal of the European leaders



President Carter: he understands better than most the essential quality of the United States and the West's relationship with the Soviet Union and its empire

in Africa, where he stoutly resisted hysterical pressures to react to superficial analyses of events in the Horn of Africa and Zaire by re-issuing a crude, Doves-style, East-West dimension into African affairs. He also mapped out with great foresight in 1977 the essential diplomatic and political strategy for bringing Rhodesia to negotiated independence which was finally and most skilfully fulfilled by Lord Carrington at Lancaster House.

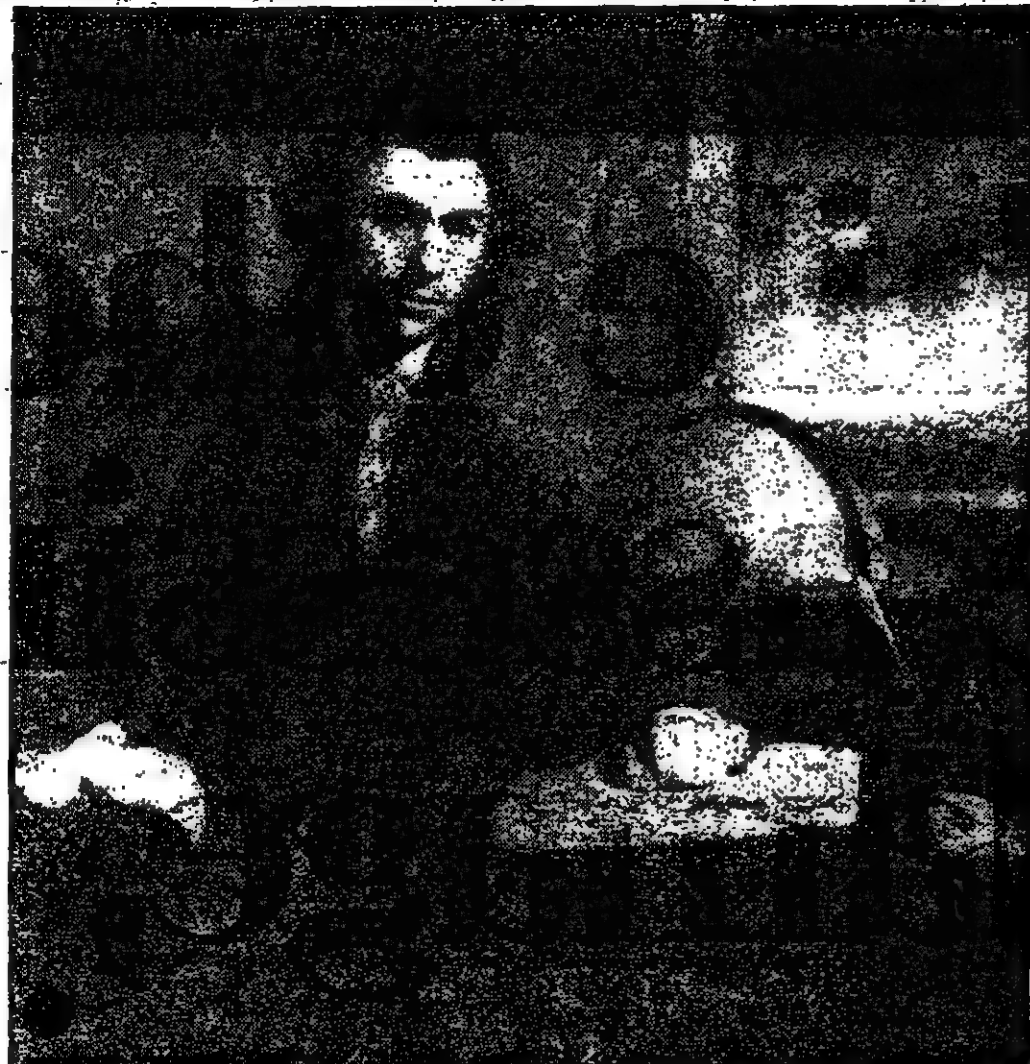
It will be objected, if he is so wonderful why is he not standing in such low esteem at home and abroad? The short answer is because, as argued in this space before, the President of the United States has very limited power to enforce his policies in the domestic arena because he is not a monarch. He is a man who is elected to office and must therefore be prepared to compromise what he is trying to do, and why and because, in relation to a country as subtle and complex as the United States, any man who is elected must be prepared to be elected to office. (In the American sense) or mischievous or both.

The long answer, most sweet another column, is that Mr Carter's standing at home and abroad is a reflection of the fact that he is a man who is elected to office and must therefore be prepared to compromise what he is trying to do, and why and because, in relation to a country as subtle and complex as the United States, any man who is elected must be prepared to be elected to office. (In the American sense) or mischievous or both.

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A rich memory of the artist who sailed with Cook

This is the story of a book on which work began 212 years ago and will be completed in 1986. It started when Captain Cook sailed from Plymouth on his first momentous voyage as discoverer on August 25, 1768. He was accompanied in the Endeavour by Joseph Banks who, at his own expense, had engaged a working party. It included the botanist Dr Solander, and two draughtsmen, of whom 23-year-old Sydney Parkinson was to be responsible for the objects of natural history.



Sir Joseph Banks, from the collection at Parham Park, West Sussex.

The ship called at many places including Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, Tierra del Fuego and the Society Islands and made prolonged stays in Australia and New Zealand. At each landing Banks, Solander and their assistants collected specimens.

Banks wrote, "We sat at the great table (in the Endeavour) with the draughtsmen directly across from us. We showed him how the draughtsmen, already depicted and hurriedly made descriptions of all the natural history objects while they were still fresh... These completed accounts were immediately entered by a secretary in the books in the form of a list at each of the islands we had visited."

and, since their return, his library had died without quite finishing the text; Banks himself, as president of the Royal Society, was fully occupied.

A book of this size with plates in colour was very costly to produce, and the income from Banks's estates, which would have paid for it, had suffered from the depressing depression following the American War of Independence. So in spite of all the work and money already put into the undertaking, it was abandoned.

Three sets of impressions are known to have been taken from the plates in the eighteenth century and occasional groups of plates were also sent by Banks to other botanists, but that was all. In his will he bequeathed the plates, together with Parkinson's drawings and the original specimens, to the British Museum.

In 1973 the Royal College of Art was allowed to print a small edition of 30 of the original copper plates and about the same time Editions Alecto began to consider the stupendous task of bringing to completion the work which Banks had left unfinished 200 years before.

Alecto are the pioneers and practical visionaries of the Artists' Print in this country, commissioning, printing and publishing the best contemporary artists. It was understandable, therefore that they should recognize the beauty and high skill inherent in those forgotten engravings.

Now, after careful refurbishing of the plates and with the full cooperation and encouragement of the British Museum (Natural History), they are to produce the book. It is as if the long process of discovery and revelation had been imprisoned within these tons of copper and is at last to be released to find embodiment upon the printed page. It will be called Banks's Florilegium.

The project is not just a commercial venture, for there are easier ways of both making and losing money. It requires, as Joseph Banks himself found out, a strong financial base, firm enough to withstand the turn-about of boom and slump. It also requires a good deal of forward planning: the manufacture of 40 tons of Somerset mould-made paper, the gathering together of many craftsmen with varied skills, and finally the circumstantial and well-informed approach to libraries and collectors so that they may be ready, and even anxious, to take up and pay for all the years of thought and skill and work.

The engravings will be printed in colour à la poupée. That means that each colour is laid into the incised lines of the copper plate by hand before an impression is taken. When it

has been pulled the plate is wiped and the process begun all over again. In some plates as many as 10 colours are required.

There are 738 plates in each set and on average each impression will take an hour to complete. The text is also being hand-printed. The work will be published in 34 parts, the first two being due next month and the last two in January 1986. It is limited to 100 sets for sale and 10 hours commerce, which implies that they are grace and favour sets for various museums.

The price for the first four parts is £1,375 each and after that it becomes inflation linked, but a few early subscribers for the whole work will be allowed to beat the bank with a down payment of £45,000, a figure which might make even a millionaire hesitate. Yet in real terms it is no more than £1,000, which is still a lot. If all the sets are sold there will be a profit in it. Deservedly so.

But above all, the completion of Banks's Florilegium will be a debt magnificently discharged to the memory of Joseph Banks, to Solander and Parkinson and to their artists and engravers. It will also be a declaration of faith to those who will look on it with wonder in time to come.

Ben Weinreb

Being friendly with the Chinese can pay off in Tibet

Two days drive north of Everest, on a seemingly sheer mountainside high in the wilderness of Tibet, a row of huge Chinese characters picked out in white stones proclaimed to an empty world: "Long live Chairman Mao."

Probably the world's least effective advertisement hoarding, for few but the eagles and the Chinese army pass this way. It is also out of date; most of the adulatory slogans and portraits of Mao have gone from Peking. News takes longer to reach this most desolate region of the whole of China, 1,500 miles west of the capital, bigger than the whole of Western Europe and with half the population of Ireland.

In May of this year the Chinese government admitted with unusual candour that its efforts to manage the economy of Tibet had been little short of disastrous. China annexed it in 1950, pushed it to its knees, introduced the first wheeled transport to its capital, Lhasa, in 1954. But the Tibetans are an entirely different race, and they have never regarded the Chinese as other than occupiers who neither understood nor greatly cared for this unique mountain land.

Alerted by reports of exceptionally poor living conditions reported in Peking by a delegation visiting Tibet on behalf of the Dalai Lama, the Chinese dispatched the most high-powered party and government team ever to visit Tibet to investigate.

They found a stagnant economy badly mismanaged by Chinese officials who did not understand Tibet, a colonial mentality by the Han (ethnic Chinese) leading to low morale and lack of cooperation from the Tibetans, and a region which had suffered greatly from the excesses of the Red Guards, who had wreaked particular havoc on a place which was so patently reluctant to embrace the full glory of Mao Tse-tung thought.

There was no question of a flashpoint as there was in 1959, when a local insurrection was crushed by the Chinese army and the Dalai Lama fled to India. The problem this time was more chronic than acute, caused the Chinese now say, by a Gang-of-Four style ruling clique who made all the usual mistakes of this period and were mismanaged by Mao. Within four years too long.

Within the last year, party secretary of the local party, Ren Xiang, had been replaced by Xia Fuzang, an old Tibet hand and a pragmatist. Within a month a more liberal policy towards the region had been refined into six main guidelines for revitalization: the local government must have the right to elect its own officials; the region must be allowed to develop its own culture, a two-year tax holiday; many senior Chinese cadres to be

replaced by Tibetans, and those Han remaining to learn the Tibetan language; a 10 per cent increase in central government grants to the region; and a major reform of agriculture.

In addition, the Chinese have promised to restart work on a railway into Lhasa from Xinjiang province to the north, to be completed by 1985. Nothing else will be one of the world's most spectacular train-journeys.

The railway will encourage the Chinese to exploit the huge mineral resources, chief gold, copper and diamonds, locked up in the Tibetan highlands. Oil has already been discovered and small quantities have been taken out during the last three years.

Some evidence of the new policy is already apparent. Bilingual signs in Chinese and Tibetan have begun to appear outside official buildings, and the Chinese say that 10,000 Tibetans have already left the region.

In Tibet's second city of Xigaze I spoke to Hu Zhenpin, a senior Han cadre who had been in Tibet for 14 years. He said he spoke no Tibetan and had no intention of starting now, as he hoped to leave home soon. Six of his office staff of 30 were about to be replaced by Tibetans, and they would teach the language to the remaining Chinese.

But it is agricultural reform which is likely to have the greatest effect. I visited the Teshikene People's Commune, a warren of mud-brick houses in a fertile valley below the soaring golden roofs of the Trashi Lhunpo Monastery in southern Tibet.

Peasants there confirmed that the greatest error the Chinese had made was to force the local population, whose staple diet is barley, to grow wheat to feed the 120,000 civil-war Chinese in the country. Wheat yields were up to one-third better than barley, but the wheat took too much goodness from the poor, stony soil. They explained that since May they had been allowed to expand their private plots by 10 per cent, and would be doing so at the expense of grain to grow profitable vegetable crops.

Also, for the first time this year, they were allowed to sell some of their produce on the free market instead of at fixed prices. A kilo of barley sold on the free market will fetch three times the fixed official price.

The workers of Teshikene also said that decisions on what to grow were no longer coming from above, but were now the responsibility of each individual production team, the lowest level of commune organization. To some extent, areas that could make individual gains were being encouraged to do so, a very pronounced under-market phenomenon.

But living conditions in the towns are less likely to improve under the new deal. With the help of English-speaking Tibetan cadres visiting their families, many of the many non-agricultural families were earning barely enough to buy basic food supplies. Many men, thrown out of a living by the dissolution of the women's co-ops, had given up and were now working in the towns, but not as well as they had in the countryside.

A Tibetan woman in the old city of Lhasa told me through an interpreter: "If you live with the Chinese, you live on their terms. They have their factories, and their schools, and their hospitals. If you do not side with them, it is very difficult. Food is scarce and expensive, and only the best jobs are open."

One reason why the Chinese have yet to effect any significant improvement in medical care, Tibetan doctors with their herbal folk medicines are again being encouraged, but the ancient level of health care is patently poor. There is no evidence of any attempt at preventive medicine, or even the most basic health education.

Not is there any widespread use of the education system, which is being Tibetanized beyond a token degree. I saw a number of school textbooks in Chinese, but none in Tibetan, and the Lhasa bookshop was almost exclusively Chinese. The irony is that any Tibetan who wishes to advance himself has to learn Chinese, prefer-

ably the so-called Mandarin, the standard Chinese spoken in China. Learning to read 13 characters of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, told me in an interview that Tibet had no more than 30,000 literate people in 1979. Now we have a self-supporting army, which he said brought in all the over food, except for some which soldiers grew on their own plots. He admitted that perhaps Tibetans to grow wheat had been a mistake.

"During the Cultural Revolution," he said, "standards were actually far below their 1959 level," he said. "Even now, much of the Tibetan people have a very low standard of living. They are poor, and the local conditions are very bad."

Our visitors said that we did not take account of local conditions. He simply copied the policies of inland China. And we ignored the Tibetan people; we did not consider their language and national identity.

As a result, he said, only 46 per cent of leading cadres were Tibetan; the proportion was to increase the proportion to 80 per cent. Of the 13 vice-chairmen of the 13 provinces, Tibetans of whom four were practicing Buddhists.

But why, I asked, did it take four years after the fall of the Gang of Four for a more pragmatic policy to reach Tibet?

"There were many things to be done in China," he said. "The country of the whole of China was in a state of chaos. We had to deal with the economic change to be made. He did not think that Tibet's religious leaders, who would be arrested and tried for their mistakes, should not yet."

For all the changes, Tibet remains severely occupied territory, with an estimated 300,000 men of the People's Liberation Army on its soil. Even though the borders with India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma have in the last decade been opened for trade, the Chinese have a very tight control over the number of people and goods that enter and leave the region.

When I asked a senior Chinese cadre in charge of border affairs why such a massive army was needed, he said: "Many things were needed. We had to deal with the economic change to be made. He did not think that Tibet's religious leaders, who would be arrested and tried for their mistakes, should not yet."

For all the changes, Tibet remains severely occupied territory, with an estimated 300,000 men of the People's Liberation Army on its soil. Even though the borders with India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma have in the last decade been opened for trade, the Chinese have a very tight control over the number of people and goods that enter and leave the region.

DIARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

A reader wrote the other day complaining that when in New York, his choice of food was limited because it was not understood many of the words on menus. "What," he asked plaintively, "is a blintz?"

I wrote and told him that, failing to take the elementary precaution of checking my facts, I told him wrongly. I identified a blintz as a potato pancake often stuffed with cheese.

In fact it contains no potato at all. It was getting it confused with a blintz, which usually has a potato filling. It was a shame that I did not have then, as I do now, a copy of the newly published *Oxford American Dictionary*, which explains the blintz-knish distinction and much more.

It is the first time the Oxford University Press have tried an American dictionary. While it is not chiefly nor even mainly about food it will help people, like my reader, baffled by menupose.

Starting with breakfast, it explains carefully that if you order your egg sunny side up "it will be fried on one

side only, but turned over. Carelessly, it fails to tell you that if you want the egg cooked on both sides you must ask for it "easy over."

Many British visitors, especially to the southern states, are baffled by being offered biscuits at breakfast. The dictionary helps by explaining that a biscuit is a small cake of bread raised with baking powder (something like a scone). It does grudgingly admit also to the British usage of biscuit as "a cracker or cookie."

Continuing the trail, I looked up *becket*, defined verbatim as "a thin, dry biscuit, which only compounds the confusion. No mention of the Christmas cracker, unknown in America. (We have emergency supplies brought over by long-suffering visitors.)"

Cookie is more rewarding: a small cake made from sweet stuff, dough. It leads us to "cookie pusher" (a trivial person) and "how the cookie crumbles" or how things turn out.

Many years ago, when I sent a report from here on a gastronomical topic, I received a plaintive query from someone in London: "What is a bagel?"

The dictionary explains it succinctly: "A hard, ring-shaped bread roll."

How about the un-British London broil: "a broiled flank steak served in thin slices." Brrr! "Cooked by a fire or griddle." Flank steak? "A slice of meat from an animal's flank."

Now that we have arrived at lunch, we had better get a proper definition of a hamburger. "A flat round cake of ground beef served fried or broiled, often in a bread roll." Note that the word refers only to the meat, not strictly speaking to the sandwich itself.

I am often asked about pastrami: "highly seasoned smoked beef." The dictionary contains no proper explanation, however, of the difference between corned beef in Britain and America: two very different phenomena, the American version being what we would call salt beef.

There is a further failing on salad dressing, which also bewilders overseas visitors. Salad is almost compulsory at many American restaurants, and you are required to make a swift choice from the litany of dress-

ings chanted by the waiter. Many Europeans have been disappointed, when, ordering French dressing in America, to be served with a gloomous tangerine-coloured concoction instead of the light oil and vinegar, with a touch of garlic and mustard, which they expect.

The dictionary, I fear, is of no help here. French dressing is given its European definition of oil and vinegar and seasonings. The other dressings are described inconsistently. Italian (more like what we in Europe know as French) does not rate a mention; nor does the ubiquitous Thousand Island, pinkish with the flavour of mayonnaise.

Russian dressing (mayonnaise, chopped pickles, pimientos, chili sauce) is described in detail, but there is no mention of blue cheese dressing, perhaps a quibble, since it is simply made of blue cheese. Looking for it, though, I was delighted to come across a new expression: "Chinese," the "meaning" "Let's get out of here, the police are coming."

From food to drink. Martini



something feared or disliked. And what about a Bronx cheer? "A rude sound made with the mouth, a raspberry." Raspberry? "A vulgar sound or expression of disapproval or rejection."

The dictionary is as up to date as yesterday's newspaper. We learn about griddle, "an urban traffic jam caused by continuous lines of intersecting traffic," although I did not become aware of the word until this year's public transport strike in New York. We get prime time, "the time at which the highest rates are charged, especially to advertisers, on television." Even Munk.

The "sok" classification is rich in words which have come into the language from Yiddish. Schlemiel: a bungling or unlucky person. Schlep: to carry or, as a noun, a clumsy stupid person. Schlock: poor quality. Schmaltz: suet or schmaltz. Schmoo: another word for schmaltz. Schmooze: to talk or to schmooze.

One of the most agreeable things about the modern dictionary is that it reflects the language in a state of flux, use-

ful weapons against over-pedantic editors.

One editor thought "blintz" should be used only for clergymen. Another that "raspberry" should be used only for children. For America, rather than figuratively, for something shocking, for something outrageous, for something outrageous. It also explains "Mia," for a female of indeterminate marital status, recently frowned on by the Editor of *The Times*. (It was the usage that the Editor frowned on, not the female of indeterminate marital status.)

The most cunning definition in the dictionary is that for *English* itself: "The English language, used in England, Canada and many areas now once under British jurisdiction. I know that technically the United States could be included under that term, until the specific meaning of the word is explained by the context. USA, though, is the word spoken in the two states, is hardly misleading."

So I looked up *schlemiel*, which is defined as "The English language, used in England, Canada and many areas now once under British jurisdiction. I know that technically the United States could be included under that term, until the specific meaning of the word is explained by the context. USA, though, is the word spoken in the two states, is hardly misleading."

language, change rather than simply a reflection of popular usage.

Americans do not in fact call their language American. They call it English. The *Oxford American Dictionary* does not define American as a language, though it admits to "Americanisms" as variations on standard English.

The chapters of the *Oxford American Dictionary* are therefore, in my view, a valuable addition to the language. It is a pity that the book is so expensive, and that it is so difficult to find a copy. It is a pity that the book is so expensive, and that it is so difficult to find a copy.

Michael Leapman



rd. Carrington's trip to climate of receptivity throughout. Germans, French

RAY IS THE FIRST PRIORITY

David Wood

**patriotic
maker earns
\$ 'K'**

and others who
From Air Marshal Sir John Nicholls
Sir, Any officer or official serving

whereby mature men can be trained and accepted as skilled men, the same bottleneck will recur.

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ate melodrama? BERNARD STERNFIELD,
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Task for rich countries to consume less

energy to meet the requirements of the world's population in the year 2000 appears as an overwhelming argument in favour of rapid nuclear development.

If we now consider other consequences: in the year 2000 the world will be supporting a population 30 per cent larger than today, trying therefore to maintain a level of consumption of energy at about the same as it is today. If the gap is filled by nuclear power. The prospect for the future will be grimmer than now because the fossil fuel resources will by then be grossly depleted. The nuclear power now supported at the standard hoped for, will still be growing at 2 or 3 per cent a year for at least another half-century.

If it is now appreciated now that our task is not to support the population at present rates of consumption in the year 2000, but to reduce consumption of resources in the rich countries by, say, 35 per cent at the year 2000, and to help the poorer countries to below 1 per cent a year and then soon to zero, our technological resources would be properly directed.

It is about a reduction in consumption that there will be no evidence before the poor that a reduction in their birthrate is needed.

It is important that it be made clear that the price rises, which are so-called alternatives to economic means that what we are used to is becoming scarce rather than that technologies have advanced to make the alternatives cheaper. It may be a great deal of coal (and even oil) per ton discovered and won, but it becomes progressively more costly and will require a greater proportion of our effort to win unless our technology improves beyond present expectations.

Our present way of life, however, could easily be made more efficient or to be more accurate, less in need of, and saving of resources, and so enormous without the creation of disaster. The economic system will not produce the goods required unless energy prices are raised very considerably by government action.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. SCORER,
Professor of Theoretical Mechanics,
Department of Mathematics,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Museum Buildings,
Queen's Gate, SW7.

Transplants dilemma

From Mr J. R. W. Gleave

Sir, There seems to be a general impression that the concept of the brain as a pump for the benefit of transplant surgeons. This is false. British neurosurgeons became concerned about this problem to my personal knowledge as early as 1952 when it was discovered that the majority of patients with severe physical brain damage could be sustained for a limited period by connecting their windpipe to a ventilator in order to respire them artificially when spontaneous respiration had ceased.

At first there was great hope that these patients could be nursed through the phase of loss of brain stem function, to resume in due course spontaneous respiration and thereafter some form of independent life.

Within 10 years it had become clear that in patients with severe brain damage from physical causes, the heart as injury or haemorrhage, the heart would not normally stop, and the patient would have no support was given. It became apparent that certain simple clinical criteria could forecast this state and it was found that such tests as angiography and electroencephalography, which were then available, were of very little use, helped in no way in establishing the diagnosis of death of the brain stem.

For a further decade it was the custom to ventilate these patients to the detriment of cardiac and pulmonary systems during the first few days of the crisis the chief sufferers were the relatives of the patients awaiting the inevitable.

During the past decade complete artificial ventilation has been established as the clinical criteria of loss of brain stem function. The criteria of death

with the relatives. Some wish artificial support to be continued until the heart stops: an increasing number do not. The fact must be faced that the nature of the brain may be dispensed with: replaced by the body may be replaced: but so far there is no substitute for the activity of the brain stem. The corollary is that the brain stem cannot be replaced: the other purposes of the body is of no account to the whole.

The criteria for the diagnosis of this state are clearly set out in the statement issued by the Medical Research Councils of October 11, 1976, which is published in the *British Medical Journal* of November 13, 1976, and of which every doctor was sent a copy. The statement is clear and concise: the tests simple to perform. In nearly 30 years of practice in this field I have never known a patient in whom these criteria were fulfilled whose heart did not cease to beat after a period of days, whatever was done to sustain it.

The transplantation of organs is only a side issue which comes up for consideration once the diagnosis of brain death has been made. It is no concern of the neurosurgeon or neurologist whose role is over, but a matter for the dead man, his wishes are known, for his relatives, for the Coroner, and for the transplant surgeon.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. W. GLEAVE,
Consultant Neurological Surgeon,
Department of Neurological Surgery
and Neurology,
Addenbrookes Hospital,
Hills Road,
Cambridge CB2 2RQ.

Easing the way to death

From Miss Janet Burnett

Sir, It is indeed sad to find the President of the Royal College of Surgeons (October 25) agreeing with the inaccurate, ill-informed and indeed arrogant opinions expressed in the third leader in *The Times* of October 18 last.

The Voluntary Euthanasia Society, now called EVT, was founded 45 years ago by two compassionate and enlightened men, who were members of the Royal College of Surgeons, to promote certain considered humane legislation. The aims of the Society remain the same today. We wish terminally ill to have the absolute right to refuse or to accept or to receive such assistance as may be necessary, and that those doctors who are in accord, and there are many, shall also have the absolute right to refuse or to accept or to give assistance within the law and without danger or fear of prosecution or persecution.

From Mr Desmond Lapeere

Sir, Professor Oliver Stevenson in his critical analysis of the Age Concern England, criticises on several counts (October 17) the recent *Mam Allow* programme on the murdering of elderly people.

First, she suggests that the programme, in portraying the serious situation on Merseyside, will cause needless fear among the elderly elsewhere. This is obviously a matter of opinion, but our own research—before and during the filming—assured us that the people living down the country are quite capable of assessing the risk of murdering in their particular localities for themselves. Furthermore, our mail shows where that risk is high, they urge national action.

Second, she suggests that the programme is possibly having some indirect effect to that end.

Third, Professor Stevenson cannot think of the programme as not pointing out that there are other

There were, certainly among my many friends in the society, two main considerations in supporting the publication of *A Guide to Self-Medication*. First and foremost, it was the authority and the medical profession into reconsideration of the tragic and often unnecessarily prolonged sufferings of the terminally ill and, secondly, it was the wish of helping those hundreds of our members who, looking ahead, know they will desperately need to relinquish their burden but lack knowledge of the ways and means.

It seems the first consideration to be that the purpose be fulfilled and lead to the necessary change in the law. There can be no doubt the means can best be provided and assistance best given by an compassionate member of the medical profession, working within the law and according to his conscience.

Yours truly,
JANET BURNELL,
177 Kilmaine Road, SW6.
October 24.

been considered if there had not also been a proposal to close 400 beds at the Westminster Hospital. Now when the area health authority decided that the hospital would not be closed, those involved with the medical school breathed a sigh of relief.

But now a new proposal will come before the University Senate next week: it is the outcome of eight months' deliberation on the Ebers papers and the proposals for combining medical schools. In three of the proposed new schools existing medical schools would combine, but be integral parts would remain based on their own hospitals. It applies to University College and the Middlesex, Brompton, St. George's, St. Thomas's, St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, St. Thomas's and Guy's, St. Thomas's and King's.

Only in the case of the fourth merger—Westminster and Charing Cross—is it suggested that one of the new partnerships is to be totally unrooted. As the statement says: "The Westminster Medical School would have actually to move to the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School site"; thus, in my view, totally losing its identity. This proposal would cause irretrievable harm to standards of patient care and the education of doctors and nurses.

To support the medical school from its present site is really a nonsense and would run quite contrary to the assurances already given to parliamentarians by the Vice-Chancellor. Nothing would be gained but very much would be lost by the proposal to transplant the finest medical school in London.

I hope the Senate will see sense. Yours, etc

DAVID ENNALS,
House of Commons, SW1,
October 23.

Trial and death of Lady Barnett

From Sir J. J. Smyth. OC.

Sir: It is not time a note of realism was injected into your correspondence about the tragedy of Lady Barnett?

Let those who complain about elderly ladies being subjected to the full rigours of the law understand that it was Lady Barnett who chose to be tried by judge and jury. She was not a victim of the execution. She was always content for shopping to be tried summarily.

Secondly, in all cases of theft the judge will direct the jury that for want of proof of intention the accused is found not guilty. Charge. Deliberation. Verdict. The judge will not dishonestly, with the specific intent to deprive the owner of his property, permanently to deprive the owner of his property. The owner will always be proved.

What is more, it always appears to me that the medical evidence is relevant to the accused's state of mind. Lady Barnett, as a former magistrate, and her advisers would have known that the jury would find that she was a 12 persons who go shopping most of their lives, unimpaired by their lives, unimpaired by their lives, unimpaired by their lives.

Finally, I hope that those who are not a panel of psychiatrists or anything else will think that it is fundamental to the rule of law in a democratic society that when a criminal offence is alleged

sphere of justice and place him in the hands of technical experts who

know nothing of justice and punishment but only compulsion "cure" it. It is but a short step from there, to the hospital wards of the Siberian prisons.

The late Professor C. S. Lewis said it so well as long ago as 1949 in his article "The Humanitarian theory of punishment." He quotes: "The Humanitarian theory wants simply to abolish justice and substitute mercy for it. This means that you start being 'kind' to people before you have considered their guilt." "The force upon man is supposed kindness, which no man but you will recognise as kindness, and which the recipient will feel as abominable cruelties. Mercy is detached from justice, grows

Yours faithfully,
 JOHN J. SMYTH.
 c Crown Office Row,
 The Temple, EC4.
 October 23.

The Remains in Britain

The Romans in Britain
From Mr. Edward Shackleton
 Sir, I wish to challenge the validity of the two principles enunciated by Mr. Geoffrey Strachan in his letter of the 20th inst. I think it is very important that everyone should understand what is involved, for much is at stake.

First, I absolutely deny the oft-repeated claim that no one should criticize a play or film unless they have seen it. On the contrary, I have seen the play in question, and I think it is adequately described by the words of a review, there is no reason at all why I should go and see it before declaring that it is unfit to be performed, unless, of course, I have seen it. I believe in production categorically deny the very substance of the report. The word "obscene" means originally "off-stage," or unfitting to be performed, and there the matter ends. It is as to how the thing was performed that I have to say.

Strachan's argument no one should decide that a play is not fit to be seen until they have seen it! This may be good for the box office but, somehow, it does not seem to me to

challenge the second of Mr. Strachan's principles. As I understand it he is suggesting that what goes on in the National Theatre is none of my business unless, of course, I am a theatre-goer.

It is, on the contrary, a principle inherent in society that what is allowed in public places of entertainment inevitably involves a consideration of the matter of concern to all the members of that society.

What a man does in his own bedroom in private is no special concern of mine, if for no other reason than that, so long as it is really done in private and so long as he does not talk about it in public. I obviously know nothing about it—so I don't.

So I don't complain a member

in this present society I cannot escape being involved with what goes on in public. I must make allowance for much that I do not like but others do like. But there comes a point at which I must draw the line and the fact that I never go to public places of entertainment is irrelevant. Unless I wish to be associated with such performances I must either declare against them or remove myself from that society. Yours sincerely,
EDWARD SHACKLETON.
The Flat,
Cobb's Farm,
North Moreton.

From Mr Roger Baker

Sir, A depressing aspect of the discussion in your columns is that none of your correspondents has mentioned the actual issues raised by the two plays in question.

I have not seen Howard Brenton's play, but I have seen Alan Bennett's

and found this explanation of the complex web of human responsibility, its treatment of old age, of relationships and of life-expectations unnerving, shocking in a very real sense.

It could be that those who are creating a diversionary tactic: blaming, as it were, the singer because the song is too distressing for them to confront?

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BAKER,
Editor.

3/24 Great James Street, W.C.1.
October 22.

from Mr James Hogan:

Dear Sir, the Orgy the Philistines in the East are now having in public is disgusting.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES HOGAN,
2 Churchfield Mansions,
New King's Road, S.W.6.

The Times analysis of the world economy by Melvyn Westlake and Nicholas Hirst

Oil and the Third World: why a new deal is so necessary

For at least the first half of this decade most nations, rich and poor alike, face a harsher economic climate than has been seen for a generation.

The problems which confront the international community are familiar enough: low economic growth, mounting Third World debts, rising oil prices, huge "petrodollar" surpluses, increasing population, regional food scarcities and—encompassing all this—widening economic disparities between the world's rich and very poor countries.

Yet, as the problems have become more acute, so the willingness and ability of the industrial countries, the oil exporting group and the other developing nations to make common cause in searching for solutions has ebbed away. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and the rich industrial countries of North America, western Europe and Japan, are content to blame each other for the world's woes. Each group believes it is the responsibility of the other to come to the aid of the oil importing developing countries, who are suffering badly in the cross-fire.

There can be no doubt that

the oil price increases of 1973-74 and 1979-80 have contributed substantially to the difficulties of most countries. The increases have pushed up inflation in the industrial nations and had a devastating effect on the oil importing developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Their aggregate current account deficit has grown from \$7,000 million in 1973 to more than \$70,000 million this year and, according to the World Bank, will rise to well in excess of \$100 million by the end of the decade (although inflation will reduce the real burden of this deficit). At the same time the total outstanding debts of nearly 100 developing countries rose almost six-fold during 1970s to a massive \$376,000 million.

Some calculations suggest that every \$1 increase in the price of a barrel of oil adds \$2,000 million to the aggregate deficit of the oil-importing Third World nations. Their total oil bill rose about \$35,000 million between 1970 and 1980. Even countries with mineral exports now have to export five times as much to pay for each barrel of oil as they did in 1970. Some African countries

have been particularly badly hit. The oil bills of Sudan and Tanzania now consume 60 per cent of export earnings.

It is facts like these that lead western governments to heap the blame for the world's difficulties on the shoulders of Opec and to maintain that there is little that Europe or America can do about it.

Opec, however, justifiably argues that inflation was a growing problem long before the oil price was first increased. The international monetary system, founded at Bretton Woods after the Second World War, had already broken down before the oil cartel became an effective price fixer. For years the prices of most raw materials (including oil) had been falling in relation to the price of manufactured goods brought from the West; and oil exporters were, they argue, just fortunate in having a dwindling resource which was in ever greater demand from the industrial countries. This has simply enabled Opec to turn the tables on the West.

In the view of the oil exporters, the real source of today's problems is the growing fiscal irresponsibility of the industrial block. More-

over, the argument runs, many of the oil exporters are themselves very poor, but the richer members of Opec have proved to be far more generous in helping other developing countries than the industrial countries.

In spite of the damage inflicted by the oil price increase, the oil importing developing countries have tended to remain sympathetic to the Opec view. Oil exporters have achieved what poor producers of other raw materials would also like to do. The "oil weapon" is still widely held to be the strongest lever that the Third World has for getting a better deal from the West for all the poorer nations. Opec has fostered that view, and the persistent concern by the industrial countries to drive a wedge between Opec and the rest of the developing world have largely been unsuccessful.

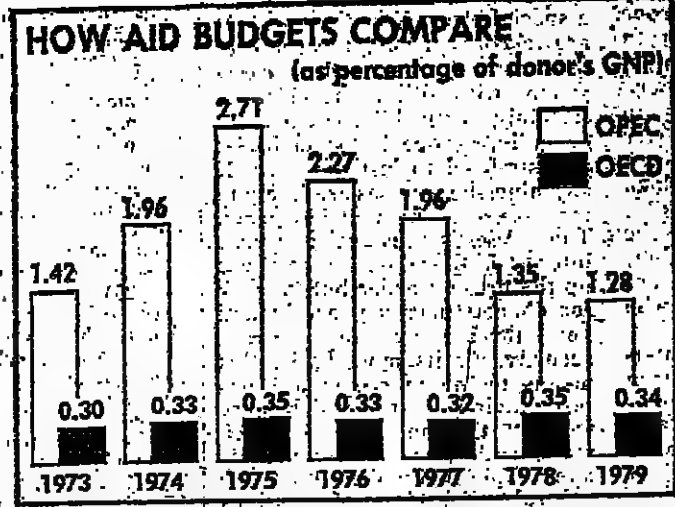
There are other factors behind this solidarity. Imports of manufactured goods from the West still account for the largest share of most developing countries' imports, and these less scope for economizing on manufactured imports than on oil imports. Not only have the

prices of western goods been rising quite rapidly for several years, but currency upheavals, such as a drop in the value of the pound or the dollar, have often hit the developing countries disproportionately hard, reducing the real value of their foreign exchange reserves.

Yet, as some Opec members are quick to point out, it is rarely suggested in the West that the rich industrial block should compensate Third World nations for the increased cost of manufactured goods in the same way that Opec is pressed to compensate the poor, tin-

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"You mean to say the new Grundig Mini Hi-Fi can out perform systems twice its size?"

"Precisely."

The way most manufacturers talk you'd be right in thinking that a great deal of the high-flown hi-fi jargon used is little more than a lot of hot air. We ought to know.

Because basically all we've done to make our new Mini Hi-Fi receiver and cassette deck as good, if not better, than the typical maxi hi-fi equivalent is to take out the hot air.

Hot and otherwise.

In other words, having spent a lot of time researching all the various features that many people consider essential to quality hi-fi reproduction, we found quite a few that weren't.

Like flashing lights, control panels that would do justice to a starship and the megawatt output that could ruin music, eardrums and neighbourly relations.

The same, more practical features essential to good listening and easier recording we, of course, kept.

Some, like the controls of the cassette deck, we made simpler. Which is why you don't have to press stop every time you want to change from rewind to fast forward or play.

Other features we made smaller.

Like the speakers, which while almost literally pint-sized, pack quite a punch.

Looked at one way, the result is a quality hi-fi system that sounds a great deal better than most music centres without costing a great deal more.

Looked at another way, the Grundig Mini Hi-Fi is every little bit as good as any maxi hi-fi you might be tempted to buy. Except that it's half the size, anything up to half the price and you don't need a degree to make the most of it.

GRUNDIG

Precisely Grundig. Precisely right.



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Precisely G

Precisely

Precisely

Precisely

GRU

Precisely

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Nov. 7; Closing Day, Nov. 10; Settlement Day, Nov. 11.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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The business
of creating
customers
page 18

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Gambling
on the
North Sea
page 19

Stock Markets

FT Ind 495.5
FT 100 71.55

Sterling

\$2.4400
Index 78.9

Dollar

Index 84.7
DM 1.8555

Gold

\$632.50

Money

3 month sterling 167-168
3 month Euro 314-134
6 month Euro 314-134

Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Reagan aims or 10pc cut in pending

Mr Ronald Reagan said at the start of his campaign that he would cut government spending by 10 per cent. He said his goal would be to reduce the federal deficit by 10 per cent. He said his goal would be to reduce the federal deficit by 10 per cent.

\$6.7m Boeing order

Boeing has received a \$6.7m order for a new aircraft. The order is for a new aircraft.

Components pact

A pact has been signed between the Association of Manufacturers and the Association of Engineers.

China tool survey

A survey of Chinese tool usage has been conducted. The survey found that...

Per delay in Peru

Peru has experienced a delay in its economic development. The delay is due to...

Salaries suffer

Salaries in the public sector have suffered a decline. The decline is due to...

West Germany agrees to compromise on European steel production quotas

By Peter Norman and Peter Hill

Objections by West Germany to the EEC Commission plan to control steel production have been overcome after lengthy negotiations in Brussels. The West German delegation accepted the need for compulsory production quotas, and the threat of a German veto seems to have receded into the background.

Justify the stand taken by the British Government. The British Government has justified its stand on the steel quotas. The British Government has justified its stand on the steel quotas.

Aspects of the Commission's plan and a number of proposed amendments. The Commission's plan and a number of proposed amendments have been discussed.

Restraint urged on closed shop changes

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

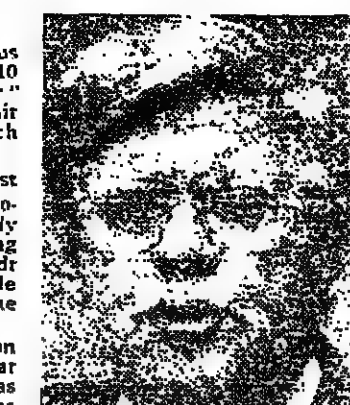
Continuing differences between senior industrialists on the one hand and the closed shop on the other have been brought into sharp relief by the Institute of Personnel Management's submission to the Government on the proposed legislation.

The view of the IPM, which has 21,000 members engaged in industrial relations, is that more sweeping proposals are needed to bring about a more effective closed shop.

Policy modified over North-South conference UK may join Third World summit

By Melvyn Westlake

Britain is a conspicuous absentee from the group of 10 countries who will "cosponsor" next year's proposed summit meeting of leaders from rich and poor nations.



Herr Schmidt: putting weight behind summit.

Officially it is argued that the exclusion of Britain from the early summit preparations is simply a reflection of its declining political and economic influence in the world.

'No formal offer' for Cadbury shares

By Philip Robinson

Mr Peter Cadbury reacted angrily yesterday to reports that Hambros merchant bank had offered to buy his shares.

Co-op merger creates largest Scottish chain

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A Scottish Midland Co-operative Society, created by one of the biggest mergers this year, will be the largest co-operative retail movement, expected to start trading early next year.

EEF chief rejects sick pay changes

By Patricia Tidall, Management Correspondent

The Engineering Employers' Federation has reaffirmed its total rejection of government proposals to alter sick pay arrangements.

Call for special oil meeting on war

Bahrain, Oct 26. — Gulf oil ministers are considering a suggestion by Venezuela that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should hold a special meeting because of the war between Iran and Iraq, official sources say today.

Construction engineers want more influence

By Our Commercial Editor

A group representing all interests in civil engineering should have a "significant" voice on the new chartered body proposed by the Government to oversee engineering.

Skills shortage warning on training cutbacks

By Patricia Tidall

Concern that cutbacks in the intake of trainees will lead to skill shortages when the recession ends was expressed at the Institute of Personnel Management's annual conference at Harrogate at the weekend.

Inflation and tight fiscal policies hamper recovery US slowdown likely to continue

Restrictive fiscal and monetary policies in the United States, sluggish economic activity overseas and increasing domestic inflation is hitting hard at American consumers, indicating a probable downturn in economic activity in coming months.

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THE POUND

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gambling on the North Sea

North Sea oil shares have been having a good run. The reasons are not hard to find. The Middle East war has created nervousness (or, more accurately, a case of hope) that oil prices will soon rise. At the same time, highlighted advantages of having reserves in a geologically stable area and increased chances that smaller fields will be developed.

This both increases the attractiveness of companies with interests in fields where the potential of recoverable oil is uncertain and is to the importance of success in gaining acreage for exploration in the seventh round of licensing. At its most basic, the game is a gamble. Companies are betting on the chance that a well will be profitable, or, at least, according to latest estimates, that a well will be profitable. The game is a gamble. Companies are betting on the chance that a well will be profitable, or, at least, according to latest estimates, that a well will be profitable.

But to say that such a situation should be acceptable on every other day of the month must be a nonsense. This is not because it means that for a change bank customers are able to make a profit at the expense of the banks, but because overseas investors contemplating where to put their money look not at a 16 per cent IMLR but at a money market return of 18, 19 or 20 per cent.

Now, to be fair to the Bank, the financial flows between the Government and the private sector—and these are the crucial element in initially determining the availability of reserve assets—are large, volatile and not always easily predictable on a day-to-day basis.

It is also true that the Bank may have a less than perfect idea of how much assistance it should be injecting (or with drawing) if the interest rate messages it is getting from the market are daily distorted by some reporting institutions, deciding to change the rules to suit themselves.

Such problems cannot, however, be passed off as a comprehensive excuse. If the system is not easy to run, then it is surely the authorities' duty to improve it.

Last Friday the authorities tried to improve the situation by buying large amounts of eligible bank bills from the discount market on an outright basis. The aim of this is to remove the uncertainty that goes with the traditional sale and repurchase arrangement and to encourage the houses to use the cash to run their underlined assets, as loans to the banks up to the hilt.

It may be that this particular help, further operations of a like kind and a general improvement in the underlying situation will soon ease the position. But looking ahead over the next few months it is not hard to envisage a repeat of recent events. Regardless of whether we have a monetary system, the case for the Bank switching its main money market operations directly to the inter-bank market and intervening far more actively must now be getting very much stronger.

Gold Testing resistance points

Despite the Middle East crisis, which not so long ago would have driven prices up, gold and silver have fallen sharply last week, testing most other metals with them.

Indeed, the only one to swim against the tide was copper. LME three months' wire was up 1.5 pence to \$287.75. Support for copper, however, comes not from prospects of better industrial demand but from the American copper workers' strike.

Weak industrial demand explains why other metals are falling. But it does not explain the apparently strange behaviour of precious metals. Gold opened the week at \$666.50 an ounce, falling to \$633. Silver followed, falling almost 30p an ounce to \$40p. Even platinum, the object of bullish comment recently, could not escape, and dropped \$22 an ounce to \$647.

In all cases, demand was poor, and at one stage on Friday gold touched about \$625. One reason could be indications of increased Russian sales. After net sales to the West this year of perhaps only 2 tonnes, compared with 225 last year, another 25 tonnes has been registered in Swiss customs figures, presumably in payment for food imports. But this had been anticipated and was thought to be discounted.

More likely, the market has dropped because of gold's repeated failure to sustain an advance beyond about \$670. The chartists say there are two resistance points on the way down, at about \$620 and \$580. After two years in which it was widely assumed that conditions favoured the gold price, the market seems simply to have got restless. Unless something dramatic happens, those resistance points could be tested.

Germany's new government confronted with economic gloom

Peter Norman

Just three weeks after the celebration of election night, the victorious Social Democrat and Free Democrat partners in the Bonn government coalition are about to come back down to earth with a bump.

Negotiations to draw up the new government's policies are due to begin today and it is already clear that the state of the economy will bulk large in the discussions.

For in addition to the now familiar problems of a relatively weak Deutsche mark on the foreign exchange market and the burgeoning deficit in Germany's current account balance of payments, Bonn is now expecting much slower growth next year than had previously been forecast.

By coincidence, Germany's five leading economic research institutes are due to present their regular autumn report on the state of the German economy today and it is widely expected that their message will be one of gloom.

In what some observers see as a preemptive move to divert attention from the grim statistics in the five institutes' report, the Economics Ministry in Bonn has already published what amount to provisional forecasts on the likely development of the economy over the next year.

Growth averaging a real 0.5 per cent next year appears to be the most to which Germany can look forward. Even this modest target (it compares with a possible growth of 2.2 per cent this year and 4.6 per cent in 1979) is described by the

economics ministry as a "cautiously optimistic assumption" and will involve a significant recovery in the economy towards the end of next year if it is to be achieved.

Unemployment is expected to average between 4 and 4.5 per cent of the working population next year, implying that on average between 1 million and 1.1 million will be out of work in 1981 compared with 822,600 at the end of September and a forecast 900,000 average unemployment level for this year.

The one bright spot in the ministry's tableau of likely events is a drop in inflation to between 3.5 and 4 per cent next year from 5.5 per cent this year.

Although West Germany is facing an economic slowdown rather than a recession, the expected deceleration in growth contrasts markedly with the government's pre-election optimism, when official targets were based on the assumption of a 2.5 per cent real growth next year.

The first person to feel the effects of slower growth will be Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German finance minister. An important job facing the new government is drawing up the budget for 1981 and the prospect of slower growth will make it difficult to already daunting task of matching revenue to expenditure without increasing the federal government's net borrowing requirement beyond the DM27,000 million already agreed for the current year.

Concern over the growth of government indebtedness was

critics would argue that in recent years the tone has been far too lax with the result that there is no scope today for Germany to finance its way out of a slow-down in the economy through deficit spending.

But when Herr Matthöfer and his experts pore over the details of the budget in the coming months in an attempt to keep expenditure within the 4 per cent growth ceiling envisaged for 1981 they will only be experiencing what has become a general phenomenon in economic policy making in Germany—a lack of room for manoeuvre.

The need to cope with new constraints applies also to the Federal Bank in its money and credit policies.

The weakness of the mark has proved to be an unexpectedly serious handicap on economic policy making. Its tendency to devalue against the dollar and sterling has made fighting inflation more difficult through raising the cost of imported goods and particularly oil. The German currency's decline has tended to nullify the fact that in volume terms German exports are rising at a faster rate than imports.

The authorities now believe that Germany's current account deficit should drop from about DM20,000 million next year from the DM30,000 million expected for this year. But so far the exchange market has failed to respond to this. Only when the market finds a way to the Deutsche mark will the way be clear for West Germany to recover from its present economic malaise.

The International Air Transport Association meets in Canada today

Airlines escaping from their cartel image

Montreal

Chief officers of the 106 airline members of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) are meeting here today for their annual meeting. The Carter policy, before long every airline on the North Atlantic, including such a staunch IATA supporter as British Airways, was making bargain-basement fares off.

It is now concerned with obtaining fares increases for its members which, in a period of galloping inflation, recession, and falling traffic, will allow them to stay alive economically, rather than pushing up profits, as in the past.

It has been concentrating recently on working out "trigger mechanisms" which neither, while indulging in price wars, would produce automatic fare rises when the cost of fuel goes up, nor in recent years the gap between these two points has cost the industry millions of pounds while it waited for government approval.

In which their airlines could negotiate, appear to be taking over increasingly as the final arbiters of what travellers should pay. It was the French government, and not the airlines, which rejected British Airways' proposal for a £20 "Channelhopper" fare between London and Paris.

Mr Knut Hammarström, director general of IATA, governments are increasingly involving themselves in fares fixing.

It is a traditional role of meeting and making fares dissolved overnight in the face of this free-for-all, but at the same time it came under an associated, but more serious threat. The CAB in Washington proposed to make airlines, which had traditionally been exempt, subject to the United States anti-trust laws (which outlaw lack of competition illegal) and instructed the association to show cause why such action should not be taken.

Privately, airlines would then to bankrupt, or would severely restrict their services, including some which are essential in trade and exports, which might mean that airlines would keep flying on subsidies to keep going.

Fortunately from the point of view of the airlines, the CAB then appeared to go too far, trying to impose its new liberal policies in parts of the world where United States airlines were virtually unknown. Foreign governments protested to the State Department. IATA has now been given a two-year breathing space during which United States airlines are to make no more than 10 per cent increases while IATA's activities will, in its own words, be "closely monitored".

As a result of a far-reaching change of policy which began at the 1977 annual meeting in Madrid, airlines no longer have to be members of both the tariff and trade association sectors of IATA and can opt for the latter only.

According to the latest count, 11 of the 106 members have come out of fare-fixing. Although it is a small percentage of the membership, it contains, significantly, some of the largest United States airlines, including American, Braniff, Eastern, TWA and United.

Two other important United States carriers, Pan American and Delta, decided to leave the association three years ago. It was their decision which went a long way towards precipitating a crisis in the affairs of IATA and the reconsideration of much-trusted policies.

Under this, United States airlines were allowed to fly virtually where they liked and at what fares they liked, and the Aeronautics Bureau (CAB), which had hitherto controlled such matters, was instructed to prepare to wind itself up and go out of business.

During the next few weeks the Government is expected to announce a new package of initiatives to mitigate the deepening problem of teenage unemployment.

Favoured for the list include an expansion of the Youth Opportunities Programme and a drive to encourage industry to create more apprenticeship schemes. If handled imaginatively, both could provide not only jobs for youngsters but also important benefits for employers.

One way and another, the existing special measures are producing activities for about 146,000 people (134,000 during the last year). They consist of: the special temporary employment programme (STEP), geared to young adults; Community Industry, a scheme for disadvantaged school-leavers run by the National Association of Youth Clubs; and, by far the largest element, the Youth Opportunities Programme, which despite the clamp on public spending, increased its budget last April from £130m to £183m.

Although there was a net drop of 62,000 youngsters on the unemployment register in October, compared with September, the underlying trend is worsening. Nearly 100,000 youngsters are now jobless, school-leavers about 76,000 higher than at the same time last year but the number of vacancies has plummeted to 900 notified to careers offices and 108,700 to employment offices, as against last October's figures of 26,700 and 246,700 respectively.

Since its inception two and a half years ago more than half a million 16 to 18-year-olds—the majority with no qualifications—have received work experience through the Youth Opportunities Programme. Until recently seven out of ten have either found permanent employment or gone on to some form of further education.

Although there is no doubt the quality is impressive. Yet simply expanding the programme to cater for more people will not be enough. Three issues urgently require constructive thought: the relevance of the training; and the prospects for youngsters when they leave the scheme.

Time more sponsors volunteer, there is a risk of the programme having to place too much reliance on "preparation for work courses", instead of on the more valuable work experience which has been the main attraction.

There is also a glaring need in Britain to look at traditional apprenticeship. Numbers have fallen to just over half compared with 1965. In engineering, for example, there has been a drop from 170,000 in 1965 to 100,000 in 1979. In the case of the Engineering Employers' Federation, of only about 20,000 some 15 per cent down on 1979.

Three reasons for the decline are that many apprenticeships are unattractive, too restrictive, and too little account is taken of the short-cut allowed by new technology and certain occupations, at present labelled "skilled", need re-evaluating.

Mr Marshall defines the priorities as a system of merit-related apprenticeship, with the emphasis on giving trainees of all ages and backgrounds that people with basic skills should be allowed to undertake appropriate work. In other words, the key to the apprenticeship is to be a commercial reality.

Together they provide the best hope both of reducing unemployment and of generating investment in the skills of the future. It is a point that must not escape the Government and the MSC in their review of the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Bill Johnstone

Rosemary Brown

Business Diary profile: Glyn England, CEEGB chairman

has just said goodbye to Mr Time. Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, is the few Britons who are so sorry to see the winter wear to be than that of last year. A small, energetic man, frequently seen in the globe checking on the Organisation of Exporting Countries to see what are being made by opposite numbers in involvement with the board 22 years ago. He had electrical and engineering at City College, London, evacuated during the East End to go, allowing him to run what he refers to as the education at the cheapest London training as a professional engineer, used to the trouble-shooting, has to cope with the daily running of one of the highest businesses in the world of £4,800m.

14 job at the board development began in 1966 he became Operations Engineer, later he was Director of the CEEGB's eastern region, based in the far from his native Glamorgan.

Three years ago he was named by the *Financial Times* as the man, the other Secretary for Electricity, as chair of the board itself. He is Sir Arthur Hawkins



Glyn England: the consumer is always right.

his staff he said: "We at the CEEGB have an vested interest in nuclear power for its own sake. We are not, for that matter, pro or anti any particular fuel—we are simply pro electricity consumer."

"Our aim is to ensure that whatever changes may occur in the energy scene in the years ahead we shall still be able to meet all the demands that are made on us. We keep our costs as low as possible. England has heard all the arguments, both conventional and political, but always returns to the one big theme: that the consumer is important and it is his job to give the consumer what he or she wants."

He has also found that debates on cash limits, imported coal and the reorganisation of the electricity industry are capable of generating as much passion as nuclear energy in certain quarters. Coal still accounts for

about 75 per cent of the fuel used to generate electricity in the country. England, who appreciates that when the board burns imported coal rather than the domestic product it can create as much political heat as electricity. The scale of those imports is still modest—2.4 million tonnes in 1979-80 compared with the 7.9 million tonnes bought from the National Coal Board.

England's staff could pride themselves on the fact that the board has more problems this year. Last year the Government allowed him to exceed his limit by £300m to offset the unusually high proportion of capital invested in stocks of coal as a result of last winter's weather and the drop in the demand for electricity this summer.

Those stocks and the competition for imported coal will be of importance in the negotiations that England will conduct at the end of December both with the government and the National Coal Board.

On the failure to reorganize the electricity industry, England is fairly tight lipped. He has diplomatically made no public comment about Sir Francis Tombs's resignation from the chairmanship of the Electricity Council.

On becoming CEEGB chairman England has made it clear that his sympathy for the "small is beautiful" philosophy. "I'm not claiming the breakup of the CEEGB as a goal but people can overclaim the benefits of economies of scale. We want manageable units for people to work in," he said.

Wrangle over war risk insurance

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

[illegible]

travels at worldscale 33 and

Over the next 30 days 75 units of 150,000 d.w. or more are expected in the Gulf if

Brokers feel this trend is likely to continue over the next few weeks.

tween the two markets makes treasuries less appealing. The Eurodollar bond market is vulnerable to a further sell-off. "We base this premise on the conclusion that the United States Treasury market is still over-priced and subject to downward pressure," he said. However, other analysts say

The strength of the dollar against the Deutschmark and

Also helping to close the yield gap with United States treasuries has been Middle East demand for short-dated Eurobond issues of sovereign governments or their subdivisions, according to an American investment banker. Another banker adds that the world bank has also been a selective buyer in this category.

STRAIGHT DENT	Price	YIM	Beatrice J. '82
Score 9 '82	85	12.75	Eastman Kodak '82
			Enserch '81

[illegible]

Commodities

And yet, and yet... There still remains the little matter of the price range within which buffer stock intervention will be permitted. Although not the only issue at stake, it has proved the biggest obstacle to a settlement at previous meetings. The discussion will be taking place against the background of London cocoa prices touching their lowest points in four years on Friday, December delivery closed at £90.50 a tonne.

More esoteric is the fact that cocoa butter, as important to the chocolate maker as cocoa powder, the bean's other product, has remained expensive relative to powder. Over the last 12 months cocoa prices have fallen by over 40 per cent, but cocoa butter prices are hardly changed. If one adds high sugar prices, the result is

The alternative favoured by consumers is that such drastic steps can be avoided if at given levels of stocks the floor price is lowered, for example in 5 cent steps. Dr Bateman suggests one trigger point at 100,000 tonnes, and thereafter at every 50,000 tonnes. By 1982/84 the total adjustment would be 15 cents, placing the floor at 85 cents. This should establish equilibrium, with

This surplus on any likely price forecast is the dominant factor in the market. Indeed, it is to some extent independent of price projections because the number of trees recently

of different minimum prices, suggesting clearly that the producers' preferred floor of 120 cents a pound and their dislike of downward adjustments are important.

recovery among industrial countries could restore demand unexpectedly fast. That would be a bonus. But if the main aim during talks over the coming two or three weeks is to find

a workable agreement which will ensure foreign exchange and keep the hopes of other similar agreements alive. long term gains should not be sacrificed.

Michael Prest

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week F7 Index change on week 495.5 + 14.4 (3%)

[illegible]

Commercial property

New office blocks coming up on market

Several new office developments are coming up towards completion in various parts of the country. One, in London, is Goddard House, at 17 Goddard Street, EC4, which is almost complete.

A St Martin's Property Group project, it provides some 21,000 sq ft of offices, together with a restaurant of about 3,000 sq ft in an area just to the south of St Paul's which is a rapidly improving office location. The offices are air-conditioned and the floors are so arranged that they can form either a number

of private offices or open plan areas. The rent being quoted for the whole building is £375,000 a year and letting is through the City office of John D. Wood.

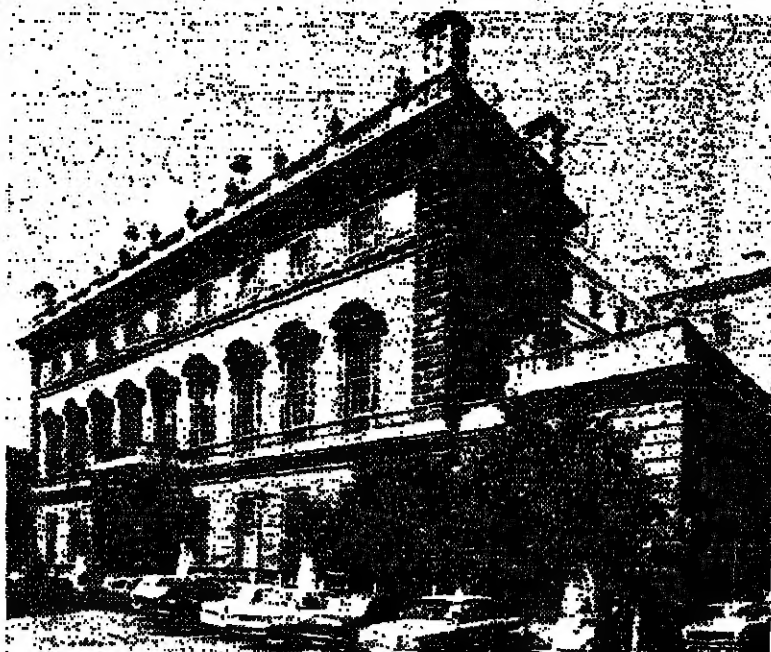
Now at the topping-out stage and due for completion next March is Cumberland House, Southend. This is a scheme being carried out by French Kier Property Investments. The building will provide some 12,700 sq ft of offices on four storeys.

There is substantial on-site car parking, and the building is also close to a multi-storey car park. Letting agents are Watson, Temple, Talbot and White, of Southend, who are expecting a rent of £4.75 a sq ft.

French Kier, incidentally, also has plans for a large retail development in Southend. This will comprise about 350,000 sq ft of accommodation. Details are expected to be announced shortly.

In Cheam, Surrey, work has started on the second phase of a new office complex adjacent to Cheam railway station. The scheme is being carried out by Hanover St George Investments in conjunction with the British Rail Property Board, and is due for completion in the autumn of next year.

It will be known as St George House and will comprise a three-



Bridgewater House, London, in the market at £10m.

storey building of 8,500 sq ft. Contractors are J. Jarvis and Sons, Leslie L. Brown and Co and Jones Lang Wootton, the agents who let the first phase of the scheme to Advance Linen Services, are responsible for the letting of St George House.

Not far away, in Sutton,

Granada Properties, part of the Granada Group, has received planning permission for a large office scheme to be known as Sutton Park House. The site is that of the old Granada cinema and overlooks Manor Park with road frontages to Throwley Road,

Throwley Way, and Carshalton Road.

The proposed building has been designed by Elsom, Pack and Roberts and will have a gross area of 84,000 sq ft and 61,500 sq ft net, together with parking space for 76 cars. It is expected to take two years to complete and letting will be through Healey and Baker.

Work is advanced on Clarendon House, a new office block on the corner of Queens Road and Watlington Street, in Reading. The scheme is being carried out by Anglia Commercial Properties, and the building should be ready for occupation next summer with a gross area of some 24,000 sq ft. Proposals for a second phase of the development on the remainder of the site are currently under consideration. This could offer an occupier further space for expansion. Letting is through Campbell Gordon, of Reading, and Miller Parker May and Rowden.

An unusual office building available in London is Bridgewater House, Cleveland Row, SW1. The London headquarters of Tube Investments. The building is being vacated because of the removal of head office activities to TI House, in Edgbaston, Birmingham. Offers of about 10m are being asked

through Weatherall Green and Smith.

The building, which has fine views over Great Park, provides about 58,000 sq ft of space and stands on a site of more than one acre. It is held by TI on a long lease expiring in March 2047 at a fixed rent of £22,000 a year without reviews. Besides facilities for large scale entertaining and extensive car parking, the property includes a private garden of just under half an acre.

Interesting refurbishment schemes are being carried out by the Colville Estate Co on its Chancery Lane Estate, in London, which has been owned by the Colville family since Elizabethan times.

One is No 30 Curstow Street, a self-contained building giving some 8,620 sq ft of modernized offices behind the original Victorian facade. Another is the adjacent block at 31-37 Curstow Street, which provides a further 14,650 sq ft which can be occupied by a single tenant or with parts sublet. Equally, both buildings could be occupied by one organization.

Strutt and Parker, the letting agents, are seeking a rent of £10.70 a sq ft, or a total approaching £250,000 a year exclusive for both buildings, on a lease to be

agreed. The buildings are basement, ground and four floors.

In the industrial sector, work has begun on the second phase of the Muffield Trading Estate at Poole. The project, being carried out by Royal Insurance in partnership with Leigh Developments, this will comprise 220,000 sq ft of warehousing or industrial space in ten units. Cost to Royal Insurance is about £10m.

Construction is by Severn Contracting Group, a subsidiary of J. T. Design Build, another whose subsidiaries include Partnership (Bristol), has signed the scheme. St. Quintin, who advised Royal Insurance throughout, is the letting agent together with Miller Parker May and Rowden, and Fox and Son of Bourneham.

In Leeds, the seven-year, 100,000 sq ft, main building on a plot on Middleton Grove, in Leeds, has been sold by Weatherall Green and Smith to the Dunlop Group for a premium of £10,000 to Greenham Road. The unit is a warehouse of 11,820 sq ft, including 4,600 sq ft of offices. The 21-year lease starts from December, 1986, with a single review in December 1988. Present rent is £6,250 a year.

Gerald H

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MEMORIAL SERVICES

ROCKLEY—A memorial service

will be held at 11.30 a.m. on

Monday, October 27, at 11.30 a.m.

at St. Paul's Church, Covent

Garden, London, W.8.

WILLIAMS—A memorial service

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